GAVRISH, V.I., dots.

Long-term quality standards in coal mining. Ugol' 33 no.12:33-35 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Coal mines and mining--Quality control) (Coal--Costs)

GAVRISH, Valentin Ivanovich; BESEDIN, Vasiliy Fedorovich; LISYANSKIY, Ya.M., otv.red.; GOLUBYATNIKOVA, O.S., red.izd-va; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.

[Costs of the Donets Basin coal] Voprosy sebestoimosti donetskogo uglia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 136 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining--Costs)

GAVRISH, V.I., dots.

Improving the utilization of capital assets of the coal mining industry. Ugol' 35 no.1:44-47 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)
(Mining industry and finance)

GAVRISH, V.I., dotsent

Payments according to a different price schedule are an important means for the consolidation of business accounting in coal mines. Ugol' 36 no.12:44-45 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut.
(Coal mines and mining--Accounting)

GAVRISH, [illegible] Ivanovich

[Problems of the profitability of the Donets Basin coal industry] Voprosy rentabel'nosti ugol'noi promyshlennosti Donbassa. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos. univ. 1963. 154 p. (MIRA 18:8)

GAVRISH, V. K., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Preparation and utilization of combining silos and ensilage corncobs in the fattening of hogs of the Podol'skiy breed group and its hybrids." Moscow, 1960. 14 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture, All-Union Scientific Research Inst of Animal Husbandry); 150 copies; free; (KL, 21-60, 127)

BARANOVA, N.M.; GAVRISH, V.K.

Lower tertiary deposits of the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Geol.zhur. 16 no.1:21-32 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Dnieper Lowland--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GAVRISH, V.K.

Paleocene deposits of the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Biul.MOIP.Otd. geol. 31 no.15:111-116 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Dnieper Lowland--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

AUTHOR GAVRISH V.K.

TITLE On the Origin of the Kanev "Mountains" 20-2-48/67
(O prirode kanevskikh "gor" -Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR,1957,Vol 113,Nr 2,pp 414-417(U.S.S.R.)
Received 6/1957 Reviewed 7/1957

ABSTRACT The positive relief forms which in publications are known under the above mentioned name are situated on the right bank of the Dnepr, not far away from the town of Kanev and they stand out up to 23o -245 m, whereas the surrounding plateau has only an absolute height of 14o - 19o m. Opinions concerning the origin of these elevations are divided: they were either regarded as a quaternary folded cover-tectonic, or their development is attributed to glacier pressure. Finally there are ipinions which are a combination of both factors responsible for the development of these "mountains" or dislocations. Drillings to a large extent confirm this latter opinion. Also the influence of land-slides was said to be responsible for this development. The author attackes great importance to the erosion of the original rock (up to Jurassic). The results of former investigations and the author's own observations permit us to express a new point of view: a boulder-structure of the north slope of the Ukraine crystalline shield can be taken as proved. Although the age of the dislocations which caused this boulder-formation is hard to determine, there is no reason for the assump-

Card 1/3

tion that they have taken place inthe laramic folding period. A steep ascent of the solid crystalline fundament and the increase of the angle of inclination towards northeast are caused by boulder differentiation, which most probably took place along the disjunctive dislocation. The presumable boulder-dislocation ought to have taken place at about the end of the cretaceous! An analogous behavior of the crystalline fundament was ascertained by electro -research. This gives reason to presume that the amplitude of the probable dislocation decreases towards the Ukraine shield.Also the gravitation field here has an anomalous character. A zone of the intense concentration of the isoanomalies of the gravity is connected with the contact spots ofthe boulders. Here also proceeds a streak of intense magnetic maxima. The vertical and horizontal motions of these boulders favor the formation of elevations and depressions of sedimentary rock at their contact spots. Such elevation is the mound which the author calls "Cherkassko-Osterskiy"; it is about 190 km long. Further linked dislocations are also possible. The mound in question ought to have developed towards the cretaceous. It prevented the Dnepr from moving freely according to Behr's law. The flat slope of the Dnepr-valley. formed by a gradual slide ofthe river, promoted the intruding of the crevasse-glacier into the river-valley. The steep right slope, on the other hand, in the south was in the way of its intrusion. This obstacle,

On the Origin of the Kanev "Mountains". [redacted] 20-2-48/67

however, was very unstable as the erosion had tied off that narrow part, which was the most elevated of the mound. In the southeast the jurassic flexure was filled with sandy formations of the cretaceous and the palaeogene, which were less resistant than jurassic-loam. Moreover ground water promoted the slide and thus the dislocation of the layers situated above them. This confirms the opinion that, on the left bank of the Dnepr, layers are pulled away from the socle by a tangential pressure. Also the rock of the upper jurassic lying underneath was ruffled by this. By this burden the pressing up of jurassid-and perhaps also triassic-loams through the crevasses could proceed. Towards the end of the crevasse age the dislocated layer formed a heaving elevated plateau which later suffered an energetic dissection by a ravine-net and a complication by land.slides.
(1 illustration, 1o citations from Slavic publications).

ASSOCIATION
PRESENTED BY SHATSKIY N.S-, MEMBER of the Academy
SUBMITTED 28.5.1957
AVAILABLE Library of Congress
Card 3/3

GAVRISH, V.K.

Oil and gas potentials of Carboniferous sediments in the Kremenchug ledge in the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Geol.nefti 2 no.10:25-29 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Ob'yedineniye Ukrainskoy neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Dnieper Lowland--Petroleum geology) (Dnieper Lowland--Gas, Natural)
(Dnieper Lowland--Gas, Natural--Geology)
(Donets Valley--Petroleum geology)
(Donets Valley--Gas, Natural--Geology)

ANDREYEVA, R.I.; BIRBRAYER, I.Sh.; GAVRISH, V.K.; CHIRVINSKAYA, M.V.

Efficient combined geological-geophysical method for areal prospecting used in the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Geol.nefti i gaza 3 no.11:24-28 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Trest Ukrneftegeofizika.
(Dnieper Lowland--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Donets Basin--Prospecting geophysical methods)

3(0)
AUTHOR: Gavrish, V. K.

SOV/20-125-1-13/67

TITLE: On the Problem of the Formation of Downwarps in the Dnepr-Donets Depression in the Tertiary
(K voprosu o formirovanii progibov Dneprovsko-Donetskoy vpadiny v tretichnoye vremya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1, pp 158-161 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A few researchworkers (Ref 7,8) consider the downwarped limbs of the Romny (Romenskiy), Isachki (Isachkovskiy) and a few other upwarps in the Dnepr-Donets Depression to be a result of anomalous folding during the Paleogene. These workers view them as compensating marginal depressions formed by the emplacement of salt domes. According to some authors (Ref 8) the aforementioned downwarps originating during Kanev-Buchak (kanevo-buchakskoye) time. On the basis of borings and geophysical data the author determined two types of warping: a. regional and b. local. The regional warping of the Tertiary was already begun in Pre-Tertiary time and is related to movements in the crystalline basement rock of the Depression as well as to movements of the salt

Card 1/2

On the Problem of the Formation of Downwarps in the Dnepr-Donets Depression in the Tertiary SOV/20-125-1-43/67

where the salt occurs (Dnepr Trough). The so called compensating downwarps (of Isachki, Romny etc) Ref 7) of earlier authors are related to a regular regional sinking of local parts of the Depression; they are in, however, no way anomalous sinking of dome rims during the growth of the salt domes themselves. The regional downwarping continued uninterruptedly. This favored the formation of stratigraphic deposits of petroleum and gas in the limbs of the downwarps in the Dnepr Trough. Local downwarps are complexly related to upwarps related to the growth of salt domes. They originated in the Tertiary. There are 2 figures and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy razvedochnyy i geofizicheskiy trest "Ukrneftegeofizika" (Ukraine Prospecting and Geophysical Trust)

PRESENTED: October 15, 1958, by N. S. Shatskiy, Academician
SUBMITTED: September 3, 1958

Card 2/2

GAVRISH, V. K. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- "Peculiarities of the geological structure of the southwestern Dnepr-Donets depression and rational methods of prospecting for petroleum and gas." Kiev, 1960 (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education UkSSR. Kiev Order of Lenin State Univ im T. G. Shevchenko) (KL, 1-61,185)

GAVRISH, V.K.

Efficient combined geological and geophysical prospecting on uplifts of the Dnieper graben adjacent to the Southern marginal disturbance. Gaz.prom. 5 no.11:2-7 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Dnieper-Donets Lowland--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Gas, Natural)

S/169/62/000/005/023/093
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Andreyeva, R. I., Gavrish, V. K. and Chirvinskaya, M. V.

TITLE: Trial complex processing of seismic and drilling data for the multiblock uplifts of the Dneprovsko-Donetskaya Depression /Abstracter's note: Given as Denets... in the Russian original./

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 27, abstract 5A213 (Novosti neft. i gaz. tekhn., Geologiya, no. 5, 1961, 27-31)

TEXT: Complex processing of seismic and drilling data, obtained on one of the local uplifts within the Dneprovskiy Graben, has been carried out. The thorough allocation of the reflecting horizons to definite lithologic-stratigraphic boundaries, with the wide use of electric logging data; the correlative linking of these horizons in closed polygons; the preparation of schemes for the tracing of tectonic dislocations; the preparation of maps of the reflection grade; and a number of other interpretation procedures

Card 1/2

S/169/62/000/005/023/093
D228/D307

Trial complex processing ...

have allowed the existing notions about this structure to be essentially supplemented and made more precise. A number of detailed structural maps and a series of maps, characterizing the uplift's history of formation, were constructed as a result of the execution of the complex interpretation. The resulting data can be employed to orient further prospecting operations, to estimate the reserves, and to investigate the mechanisms whereby oil and gas pools are formed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

GAVRISH, V.K.; SHAYKIN, I.M.

Intraformational washouts in Cretaceous strata of the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.6:1414-1417 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kiyevskaya geologo-geofizicheskaya razvedochnaya kontora tresta "Ukrgeofizrazvedka." Predstavleno akademikom N.S. Shatskim.

(Dnieper-Donets Lowland—Geology, Stratigraphic)

GAVRISH, V.K.

Geotectonic development of the southeastern Dnieper-Donets Lowland in the Lower Permian epoch. Geol.neft i gaza 6 no.10: 23-29 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kiyevskaya ekspeditsiya Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo instituta.
(Dnieper-Donets Lowland—Petroleum geology)
(Dnieper-Donets Lowland--Gas, Natural—Geology)

GAVRISH, V.K.

Permian halogen deposits of the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.1:175-178 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kiyevskaya ekspeditsiya Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo instituta. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Yanshinym.

(Dnieper-Donets Lowland--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GAVRISH, V.K.

Stratigraphy of Lower Permian sediments in the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Sov.geol. 7 no.2:124-129 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Kiyevskaya ekspeditsiya Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo instituta.

BALUKHOVSKIY, N.F.; GAVRISH, V.K.; KLITOCHENKO, I.F.; POPOV, V.S.

Concerning the super-deep Dnieper-Donets oil well. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.4:3-6 O-D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

BLIZNYUK, V.F.; GAVRISH, V.K.; GRITSAY, Ye.T.; KEL'BAS, B.I.; KLITOCHENKO, I.F.; MARTYNOV, A.A.; PALIY, A.M.; POPOV, V.S.; SHAYKIN, I.M.; YARCHENKO, L.M.

Stratigraphic boundaries and oil and gas potentials of the Upper Cretaceous sediments in the Dnieper-Donets Lowland.
Geol. nefti i gaza 8 no.4:28-35 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov UkrSSR, Kiyevskaya ekspeditsiya tresta Ukregeofizrazvedka, Kiyevskaya ekspeditsiya Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo instituta i Chernigovskaya ekspeditsiya Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo instituta.

GAVRISH, Vladimir Konstantinovich; BALUKHOVSKIY, N.F., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.;CHEKHOVICH, N.Ya., red.

[Method of paleostructural geological analysis as revealed by a study in the Dnieper-Donets Lowland] Metod paleostrukturno-geologicheskogo analiza; na primere Dneprovsko-Donetskoi vpadiny. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 140 p. (MIRA 18:3)

GAVRISH, V.K. [Havrysh, V.K.]; BALUKHOVSKIY, N.F. [Balukhovs'kyi, M.P.]

Trends and methods of prospecting for oil and other minerals in the southern margin of the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Geol. zhur. 25 no.2:3-11 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR.

GAVRISH, V.K. [Havrysh, V.K.]; SASINOVICH, V.S. [Sasynovych, V.S.]

Some data on the modeling of the formation process of salt-dome structures in the Dnieper-Donets lowland. Dop. AN URSR no.12:1610-1615 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR. Submitted December 7, 1964.

26790
S/123/61/000/005/010/016
A161/A127

12300 only 2208

AUTHOR: Gavrish, V. S.

TITLE: Device for half-cycle resistance welding and elimination of the d-c component

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 5, 1961, 74 - 78

TEXT: The described device has been developed by the Institut Elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton) for ПИШ (PISh) ignitron interrupters. The PISh itself does not produce sufficiently short current pulses for the welding of thin metal. The device produces welding pulses of 0.01 sec and shorter and intervals are controllable in a range of 0.02 - 0.38 sec. The device consists of a half-cycle welding unit and an automatic unit eliminating the d-c component in the primary current of the welding transformer. The circuit diagrams of both units are given, and the operation of both is explained in detail. The d-c component forming as a result of asymmetricity of the ignitrons ignition circuit and affecting the welding quality and the transformer is eliminated by changing automatically the ignition angle. The device showed good results in long-time tests. Oscillograms of welding current are shown. There are 7 figures.

Card 1/2

26790
3/125/61/000/005/010/016
A161/A127

Device for half-cycle resistance welding and...

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN USSR ("Order of the Red Banner of Labor" Electric Welding Institute, im. Ye. O. Paton AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1960

Card 2/2

1.2300

22946
S/125/61/000/007/002/013
D040/D112

AUTHORS: Paton, B.Ye., Gavrish, V.S., Grodetskiy, Yu.S.

TITLE: Universal Welding Programmer

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no.7, 1961, 15-20

(MIRA 14:7)

TEXT: The Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN SSSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O.Paton AS UkrSSR) has developed a new universal programming system called УПУ (UPU) for resistance welding machines. It eliminates the deficiencies of previously described programmers (Ref.2: B.Ye. Paton, Yu.S.Grodetskiy, "Avtom.svarka", no.10, 1959; Ref.3: V.N.Nikulin, V.I.Skurikhin, "Avtom.svarka", no.10, 1960) that were complicated and had no dependable program carrier. The UPU is a discrete system with a numerical binary code by which any number can be presented as a sum

$$N = \sum_{k=0}^{k=n-1} a_k 2^k,$$

where a_k can only have one of two meanings - 0 or 1. An example: the

Card 1/6

Universal Welding Programmer

number 53= $1 \cdot 2^5 + 1 \cdot 2^4 + 0 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0$ = 110 101, i.e. 53 will be represented by six digits on the program carrier. The system is illustrated in a block diagram (Fig.1) where the program carrier in the input bloc (ВП) is a punched disc (Fig.2,b). It is driven by a synchronous motor, and the program can easily be synchronized with the network voltage and repeated. The photoelectric information reader unit (СП, Fig.1) cannot cause disc wear. The third link of the UPU is the decoder (Д). The reading head is placed above the rotating punched disc and consists of a set of air-cooled germanium phototriodes, 6.3 v, 0.28 amp light bulbs, and an orifice plate with slits. The perforations in the disc give the program of welding current and pressure; 4-5 rows of perforations are sufficient for current, 1-2 for pressure, and one for start synchronization. Programs can be prepared at industrial plants without complex computing devices. Tables must be prepared by production engineers, and then the discs punched according to the table data in a puncher consisting of two discs with drilled holes. A black paper sheet is put between the discs and punched. The presence of a hole in the carrier means 1, the absence of a hole - 0. Light passing through perforations and falling on a phototriode produces voltage pulses in an electrical circuit. These pulses are fed through an amplifier unit into

Card 2/6

the decoder, at whose output a stepped program voltage (Fig.3) is obtained. This voltage can easily be converted by phase shifters into the phase of the ignition angle of thyratrons in the power circuit. The decoder (Fig.4) consists of a row of trigger cells (T_1, T_2, ..., T_m) with thyratrons passing a current flow $I_{o.fl}=1 \cdot 2^n$ current through the resistor R_m. The exponent n is different for each cell and is determined by the formula

$$n = k \frac{U_n}{R_m + R_{thyr}},$$

where U_n is the trigger feed voltage, R_m - resistance in the cathode, R_{thyr} - the thyratron resistance, k - the proportionality factor. The exponent n can be chosen by selecting resistances R_m to pass current I_{fl}, $2I_{fl}$, $4I_{fl}$, $8I_{fl}$, etc. The current through the common resistor (R_o) will be:

Universal Welding Programmer

This resistor adds the trigger cells current, and the voltage drop in it (stepped) is the output of the whole programmer. The punched disc is driven by a synchronous motor, and the phototriode pulses and the output voltage are synchronized accurately with the network, which is important for operation with ignitron interrupters. Multiple repetition of the program for seam welding is possible. A special trigger cell is controlled by a voltage pulse from the start holes on the punched disc and makes it possible to start welding only at a definite moment, regardless of when the operator steps on the control pedal. Pressure on the electrodes in spot welding can be varied by a program recorded on the same program disc. The described universal programmer can work with thyratrons in trigger cells, or with transistors. Conclusions: (1) The developed programmer permits any desired variations of current and pressure; (2) The computing techniques ensure high interference-killing capacity and dependability of the system; (3) Punched program discs may be produced at a center and supplied to the plant; this will result in strict technological discipline, higher precision and stability of program

S/125/61/000/007/002/013
D040/D112

Universal Welding Programmer ....

repetitions. There are 6 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O.Paton AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1961

Card 5/6

S/125/61/000/004/003/013
A161/A127

AUTHORS: Paton, B. Ye., Gavrish, V. S.

TITLE: Optimum control system of the power parameters of spot and seam welding processes

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 4, 1961, 18 - 24

TEXT: The article presents a discussion of various possible control and regulating systems of spot and seam welding, and it is proven which system is the most suitable. The following systems are discussed: 1) rigid control; 2) automatic compensation; 3) automatic regulation; 4) combination of rigid control, automatic compensation and regulation. The systems are illustrated with block diagrams. The advantages and disadvantages of systems 1) - 3) are emphasized: rigid control is employed extensively in spot and seam welders and permits the inertia-free variation of current parameters by programs, but the control does not adjust itself to the real welding process; the automatic compensation system requires too complex circuits and is not sufficiently accurate; automatic regulation is relatively simple and dependable, but the controlling of processes lasting only several current pulses is not good, and automatic inertia-free current (or voltage) re-

Card 1/2

gulators with an ignitron interrupter in transformer circuits are failing even at low amplification and insignificant disturbances; inertia-free operation is impossible. It is recommended to employ the combined system no. 4. The welding program is fed to the regulator in the system through a special device synchronized with the network voltage. The programming unit, that may be used in various welding machines will be described in a separate article. The operation of system 4) is described. Its measuring circuit and phase shifter are illustrated by circuit diagrams. The combination system possesses good static characteristics and accuracy in transition periods that are normally lasting one cycle only. Conclusions: 1) The rigid program control systems with feedback by the controlled value may be used for mild and medium-hard spot and seam welding processes; 2) The combined automatic control system with devices compensating the voltage fluctuations in networks are recommended for quick spot and seam welding. There are 6 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN USSR ("Order of the Red Banner of Labor" Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton AS UkrSSR)

S/125/62/000/005/001/010
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Paton, B.Ye., Gavrish, V.S., and Grodetskiy, Yu.S.

TITLE: Decatron programmer

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 5, 1962, 1-4

TEXT: The programming system for spot and seam resistance welding is an improved version of a universal programmer, previously described by the authors ("Avtomaticheskaya svarka", no. 7, 1961), which had a punched disc, mechanical elements for inserting the program, too many electron tubes and thyratrons, and did not permit immediate repetition of the program. The program carrier in the new system is an immobile punched card, the reader arrangement a set of contacts connecting through the card holes. A -101 (A-101) commutating decatrons accurately scan the program in step with the supply network voltage. The maximum cycle time depends on the number of decatrons used. The decoder comprises a series of transistorized amplifier-limiters, the current from which passes one resistor; the output voltage from the resistor controls the phase shifter. The

Card 1/2

Decatron programmer

S/125/62/000/005/001/010
D040/D113

start circuit includes blockings and auxiliary units, and is switchable for spot or seam welding. Programming calculations using tables ("Avtomaticheskaya svarka", no. 7, 1961) are not time-consuming and require no computers. A detailed description of the decatron programmer design and operation principles is given. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O. Paton, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: January 19, 1962

Card 2/2

PATON, B.Ye.; GAVRISH, V.S.; GORODETSKIY, Yu.S.

Programming device with dekatrons. Avtom.svar. 15 no.5:1-4 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O.Patona AN USSR.
(Programming (Electronic computers))

L 0722

S/125/62/000/009/007/008
A006/A101

1.2310

AUTHORS: Gavrish, V. S., Koval', A. B.

TITLE: Welding electron-gun modulator

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 9, 1962, 87 - 88

TEXT: At the Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton a laboratory model of a modulator has been developed which makes it possible to set up separately 0.1 - 8 msec pulses and pauses; to control the electron beam current during the welding process, and to vary the full stop time of the gun within 0.5 - 4 sec after the stop signal arrival. A block-diagram of the modulator is given (Figure 1). Initially the output stage tube is cut-off by negative voltage U_{sm}; its anode voltage is applied to the "cathode-control electrode" system of the welding gun and cuts off the projector. When the "start" signal enters electron key 4, the amplifier switch is operated. Sinusoidal voltage is supplied to the transformer "Tr 1:1" from whose secondary winding the rectified voltage enters the output stage. The electron beam can be controlled by changing the voltage $U_{contr.}$. Entering electron key 3, the cut-off signal operates simultaneously a

Card 1/3

Welding electron-gun modulator

S/125/62/000/009/007/008
A006/A101

timing device which supplies to key 6 the voltage $U_{cut\text{-}off} = U_k (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$, where $\tau = R_k C_p$. $U_{cut\text{-}off}$ can be regulated by varying the capacitance C_p. At this point the welding cycle is completed and the modulator returns to its initial state. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN USSR (Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye. O. Paton, AS UkrSSR)

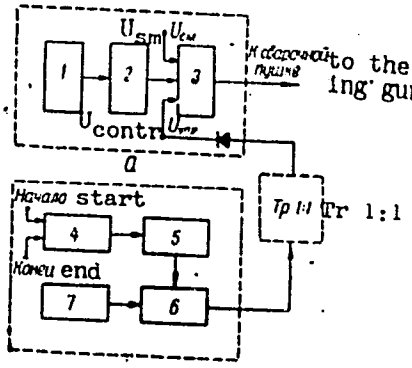
SUBMITTED: March 23, 1962

Card 2/3

Welding electron-gun modulator

S/125/62/000/009/007/008
A006/A101

Figure 1.
Legend: a) High-voltage unit: 1 - rectangular pulse generator; 2 - pulse amplifier-limiter; 3 - output stage; b) low-voltage unit: 4 - electron key; 5 - sawtooth-voltage generator; 6 - amplifying switch; 7 - sinusoidal voltage generator.



Card 3/3

L 12336-63 EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pf-4 JD/HM
ACCESSION NR: AP3000138 S/0125/63/000/005/0007/0010

62
61

AUTHOR: Paton, B. Ye.; Gavrish, V. S.; Grodetskiy, Yu. S.

TITLE: Electronic (inertialess) schemes for automatic control of resistance-welding processes [Report at the Conference on Automatic Welding Control, Kiev, 25 December 1962]

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 5, 1963, 7-10

TOPIC TAGS: electronic welding controller, resistance welding

ABSTRACT: Some well-known ways for attaining a higher speed of welding control are considered. A new welding controller designed on the principle of quenching the ignitrons permits practically inertialess controlling of the welding process. The quenching occurs at the moment when the welding current (or voltage) is equal to the set current (or voltage). The controller is suitable for applications (e.g., radio-tube industry) where the welding-current duration is 0.02-0.01 sec. The controller block diagram is shown in Fig. 2 (see Enclosure 1). With the controller on and a supply voltage of 190 v, the strength of test-welded specimens was 3-5 per cent lower than that at the rated 220 v. Other things being equal, with the controller off, the strength reduction was 30-40 per cent. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 4 figures.

Card 1/2

Inst. of Electric Welding

PATON, B.Ye.; GAVRICH, V.S.; GRODETSKIY, Yu.S.

Inertialess diagrams for the automatic control of resistance welding processes. Avtom.svar. 16 no.5:7-10 My '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR.

BONDARENKO, O.P.; GAVRISH, V.S.

Programmed control system of hard facing machines. Avtom.svar. 16 no.5:43-48 My '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Patona AN UkrSSR.

8(6), 14(6) SOV/98-59-10-2/20

AUTHORS: Shtayerman, Yu. Ya., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Zodelava, G.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Gavrish, Yu. Ye., Engineer

TITLE: Wear-Resistant Vibroconcrete Sheeting in the Construction of the Tsageri Dam (Head Installation) of the Ladzhanuri GES

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 10, pp 36-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Research carried out by the TNISGEI (Tiflis Scientific Research Institute of Construction and Power Engineering) showed the possibility of replacing stone sheeting used in hrdroelectric construction work by concrete, which should be vibrotreated and contain a minimum amount of binding agent in addition to a filler which is resistant to water erosion. This method was tested in the construction of the Tsageri dam under the observation of TNISGEI specialists. This dam, situated near the village of Orbeli, is part of a scheme linking the Tskhenis-Tskhali and Ladzhanuri rivers by means of a tunnel. The damping-well illustrated in fig. 1, consisting of a 46 x 70 m sheet and a ridge 2 m high and 3.4 m broad, was

Card 1/4

Wear-Resistant Vibroconcrete Sheeting in the Construction of the Tsageri Dam (Head Installation) of the Ladzhanuri GES

to be covered with a layer of granite; the part near the ridge, however, was divided into sections (Fig.2) and covered instead with a layer of vibroconcrete, as shown in detail in fig.3. The concrete was made up of Sebryakovsky (plasticized, low-temperature) Portland cement, on which 4 tests were carried out by the TsNIPS-2 (Central Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Construction-2) method; the data obtained from these tests is given in the text, and an average activity of 500 kgs/cm^2 was arrived at. The sand was taken from the Black Sea, from the Kelasuri quarry near Sukhumi; the graph of the screening of the sand is shown in fig.4 and the results of a minerological analysis carried out by the Gruzinskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mineral'nogo syr'ya (Georgian Department of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Mineral Raw Materials) are given in the text in detail, showing the high quality of the sand (80% quartz). Crushed gravel from the bed of the Tskhenis-Tskhali river was used as the filler, about 60% of it being chippings, and

Wear-Resistant Vibroconcrete Sheeting in the Construction of the Tsageri Dam (Head Installation) of the Ladzhanuri GES

the main specifications are given. Water was added to the cement in the proportion of 22%, and the mixture was subjected to vibro-processing by means of Type I-86 vibrators. The quantities of components used were: cement 325 kgs, water 133 kgs, sand 725 kgs, and filler 1,290 kgs, while the volumetric weight of the freshly made concrete was 2.45-2.50 ton/m^3; settlement, tested by means of an Abrahams cone, amounted to 0-1 cm. Contraction tests were carried out in the central concrete laboratory of the Ladzhanurgesstroy (Ladzhanuri GES Constr.Project) on 20 x 20 x 20 cm test-pieces; average resistance to contraction was 550 kgs/cm^2 over a 28-day period. Figs.5 and 6 illustrate the equipment used for the manufacture of the vibroprocessed concrete, consisting of 750 liter mixer, two I-86 high-frequency vibrators (duration of process 5-6 mins), and a 300 mm pipe down which the processed mixture was poured into a concrete mixer, where the filler and sand were added; the concrete was mixed for 4-5 minutes and then transported by dump truck. The concreting of the blocks in fig.2 was carried

Wear-Resistant Vibroconcrete Sheeting in the Construction of the Tsageri Dam (Head Installation) of the Ladzhanuri GES

out in the order 2,6,3,1,5,4,7 in 3 shifts and the surface was then covered with a 5 cm thick layer of water. Flooding of the apron took place 10 days later in order to discharge the flood-flow. The author concludes with the proposal that this system replace the present one as being faster, cheaper and simpler, and suggests that GOST 4799-57 on "Concrete in Hydraulics" be revised to include "Wear-Resistant Concrete in Hydraulics." There are 4 diagrams, 1 graph, 1 table, and 1 photograph.

PCHELKIN, G.A.; GAVRISH, Yu.Ye.

Deformations of buildings in the city of Uzhur. Stroi. v raison. Vost. Sib. i Krain. Sev. no.1:56-63 '61. (MIRA 17:11)

GAVRISH, Zh.A., inzh. po ratsionalizatsii

Children's leggings. Tekst. prom. 25 no.5:52 My '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Nikolayevskiy trikotazhnyy kombinat.

84066

9.4300 (1035, 1138, 1143)
26.1512

S/181/60/002/009/007/036
B004/B056

AUTHORS: Shneyder, A. D., Gavrishchak, I. V.

TITLE: The Structure and the Properties of the HgTe - CdTe System

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 9, pp. 2079-2081

TEXT: Proceeding from the fact that HgTe and CdTe crystallize in the same diamond lattice but differ with respect to the width of the forbidden band and the mobility of the electrons, the authors aimed at producing solid solutions from these compounds. They expected the formation of semiconductors in which the forbidden band width varies between 1.4 and 0.02 ev, and where the maximum of photoconductivity might be fixed by the suitable selection of a corresponding composition. HgTe and CdTe were synthesized and shaken in quartz ampoules with 100 cps for 10 to 15 h at 1100°C. As the substances obtained were very inhomogeneous, renewed grinding and heating followed. The chemical analysis was carried out by M. A. Navrotskiy. Two samples were produced by direct fusion of Hg, Cd, and Te. X-ray structural analysis confirmed that all samples (among them also pure HgTe and CdTe) had diamond structure, with the lattice constants differing only slightly.

Card 1/2

The Structure and the Properties of the HgTe - CdTe System

84066
S/181/60/002/009/007/036
B004/B056

By means of a КРОС(KROS)-2 precision-camera the solutions were found to be solid ones. All samples showed distinctly separate K_{α_1} and K_{α_2} lines, by means of which the lattice constants were determined (Table). A figure shows the temperature dependence of electrical conductivity. HgTe had n-type conductivity, whereas CdTe was found to have p-type conductivity. Small fragments could be split from the samples, which showed p-n junctions. The maximum of the photo-emf shifts with increasing HgTe content into the infrared region. The results obtained by photoelectric measurements will be published at a later date. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 8 references: 5 Soviet, 1 US, 1 German, and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (L'vov State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1960

Card 2/2

S/181/63/005/004/040/047
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Shneyder, A. D., and Gavrishchak, I. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the electrical properties of p-type semiconductors of the HgTe-CdTe system

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 4, 1963, 1208 - 1212

TEXT: Conductivity, Hall effect, thermo-emf, and transverse and longitudinal Nernst-Ettingshausen effects were measured of samples ($15 \cdot 5 \cdot 2$ mm^3) with the following HgTe - CdTe compositions (%): 100-0, 95-5, 90-10, 85-15, 75-25; the measurements were made in the range from 77 to 420°K, and at H = 3000 oe, so that at $T > 300$°K the condition $uH/c \ll 1$ was fulfilled. The temperature gradients necessary for some measurements did not exceed 15-20°C. The Hall constant R was negative in the whole range and had composition -dependent maxima between 150 and 250°K; from the slope of the curves $RT^{3/2} = f(1/T)$ the forbidden band width could be determined. It increased with increasing CdTe content from 0.020 (0%) to 0.055 ev (25%). σ increased with increasing T. The mobility ratio $b = u_-/u_+$ was determined from the relation

Investigation of the electrical...

$u_- = R\sigma b/(b-1)$. It was between 9.13 and 9.28, and u_- was equal for HgTe and HgTe-CdTe (85:15), namely $8.3 \cdot 10^3 cm^2/v \cdot sec$, for the 95:5 and 90:10 compositions it was highest (15.5 and $15.9 \cdot 10^{10}$, for 75:25 it was lowest ($3.5 \cdot 10^3$). The reduced Fermi level was between 0.0 and 1.5; its position indicated that the samples were partially degenerate. The hole concentration varied between $8 \cdot 10^{16}$ and $3 \cdot 10^{17}$ cm^{-3}. The electron effective mass decreases with increasing CdTe concentration from 0.035 m_0 (0%) to 0.013 m_0 (15%). There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Drogobychskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. I. Franko (Drogobych State Pedagogical Institute imeni I. Franko)

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1962 (initially)
December 17, 1962 (after revision)

Card 2/2

SHNEYDER, A.D.; GAVRISHCHAK, I.V. [Havryshchak, I.V.]

Microhardness of HgTe - CdTe systems. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.9:1028-1029 S '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Drogobitskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

POTYKEVICH, I.V. [Potykevych, I.V.]; SAVITSKAYA, I.V. [Savytska, I.V.]; ZAITSEVA, I.M.

Magnetic susceptibility of the system CdTe - HgTe. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.11:1274-1276 N '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Drogobitskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

GAVRISHCHUK, G.; MKRTUMYAN, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Experience in large-panel construction on a state farm. Sel'.stroi. 10 no.2:13-14 F '55. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Nachal'nik stroitel'nogo uchastka tresta "Magnitostroy" (for Gavrishchuk). 2.Nachal'nik uchastka krupnopanel'nogo stroitel'stva tresta "Magnitostroy" (for Mkrtumyan).
(Buildings, Prefabricated)

MARGULIS, L.I., inzh.; GAVRISHCHUK, I.I.; BEL'MAN, B.M.

The work of B.M. Vdovin's Communist Youth brigade of fitters and assemblers. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 23 no.11:9-11 N '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya No.6 Gosudarstvennogo tresta po montazhu metallurgicheskogo oborudovaniya v vostochnykh rayonakh.

(Magnitogorsk--Construction equipment)

MARGULIS, L.I., inzh.; GAVRISHCHUK, I.I.; BEL'MAN, B.M.

Experience of V.A. Sviderskii's brigade of communist labor. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 24 no.2:11-13 F '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. NIS-6 Gosudarstvennogo tresta po montazhu metallurgicheskogo oborudovaniya v vostochnykh rayonakh.
(Machinery--Construction)

GAVRISHCUK, R.Yu. [Havryshchuk, R.IU.]

Growing inexpensive corn. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no. 4:3-4 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Brigadir traktornoy brigady kolkhoza im. Lenina, Mel'nitse-Podol'skogo rayona, Ternopil'skoy oblasti.
(Corn (Maize))

GAVRISHCHUK, S.I.

Correlation between cutting operations and crystallographic orientation of synthetic rubies. Trudy Inst.krist. no.8:329-334 '53. (MLRA 7:5)
(Rubies)

Gavrishenko, S. P.

28

Investigation of the interrelation of the cutting operation of synthetic ruby with its crystallographic orientation. S. P. Gavrishchuk. *Ibid.* 329-31. Problems of the interrelations of the crystallographic orientation of ruby with its workability. M. G. Rozhdestvik. *Ibid.* 335-?. Effects of thermal treatment of synthetic corundum crystals at 1300° on their mechanical properties. G. [illegible] *Ibid.* 341-51.—The "annealing" of corundum at 1300° to 1[illegible]° improves the av. [illegible] strength by about [illegible]%. [illegible] in polarized light does not show a general reduction of inner tension [illegible], and the mosaic structure is also preserved, but a [illegible] brittleness test method shows the [illegible] of the observed improvement effects. W. Eitel

GAVRISHCHUK, V.Ya.; ZUBOV, P.I.

Mechanism of the reversion phenomenon in vulcanizates.
Vysokom. soed. 1 no.6:913-917 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta i Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.
(Vulcanization)

15.9120

26289
S/190/61/003/008/002/019
B110/B220

AUTHOR: Gavrishchuk, V. Ya., Zubov, P. I.

TITLE: Mechanism of optimum vulcanization of some synthetic polymers

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 8, 1961, 1125-1127

TEXT: It had been established by the authors (Ref. 1: Vysokomolek. soyed. 1, 913, 1959) that an unsteady change of the mechanical properties of vulcanizates is due to the decomposition of both intermolecular and intramolecular sulfide chains. This conclusion was experimentally verified by the present study. The change of the mechanical properties of the vulcanizates was investigated: a) Canadian butyl rubber with 0.09 % of intramolecular polysulfide sulfur; b) Soviet butyl rubber without polysulfide sulfur. Vulcanization was effected by tetramethyl thiuram disulfide which can form merely mono- and disulfide cross links. The vulcanizates had the following composition by weight: 100 polymer; 5 thiuram; 5 ZnO; 0.5 stearic acid; 26 kaolin; Data obtained: 1) Canadian butyl rubber showed a maximum of tensile strength; 2) the tensile strength of Soviet butyl rubber, how-

Card 1/2

Mechanism of optimum vulcanization ...

ever, remained constant (about 25 kg/cm^2); 3) if the polysulfides were extracted from Canadian butyl rubber, its tensile strength remained constant (about 63 kg/cm^2). The same results were obtained for vulcanizates of Neoprene. Neoprene was vulcanized at 145°C. At a polysulfide sulfur content of 0.11 %, the tensile strength reached a maximum. It decreased again, when vulcanization was continued for a long time. No maximum of tensile strength was found, however, for Neoprene without polysulfide sulfur. The optimum vulcanization is determined by the decomposition of intramolecular polysulfides. There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1960

Card 2/2

S/190/62/004/005/017/026
B110/B108

AUTHORS: Gavrishchuk, V. Ya., Zubov, P. I.

TITLE: Reversion mechanism of natural rubber vulcanizates

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 5, 1962, 734-737

TEXT: Natural rubber vulcanizates (smoked sheets) with equal plasticity and different sulfur contents were examined. The dependence of the polysulfide sulfur and of the physical and mechanical properties of the vulcanizates on their sulfur concentration and period of vulcanization was determined according to a previous paper of the authors (Vysokomolek. soyed., 1, 913, 1959). Results: The vulcanization optimum is correlated to the content of polysulfide sulfur, which, in turn, is dependent on the total content of sulfur and on the time of vulcanization. Minimum strength corresponds to a minimum content of polysulfide sulfur at a total content of sulfur ranging from 2 to 15%. With the content of sulfur increasing from 2 to 20 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of rubber, strength

Card 1/2

Reversion mechanism of natural rubber ...

decreased from 30 to 94% of the maximum strength, and the relative elongation decreased from 10 to 97% of the maximum elongation. The relative elongation also decreases substantially with decreasing number of lattice sites since the reversion process is determined by the decomposition of both the intermolecular and intramolecular polysulfides. Tensile tests of mixtures containing 5% by weight of phenyl-β-napthyl amine and of mixtures without inhibitor showed that the presence of an inhibitor did not affect the mechanical properties of the vulcanizates. Hence, the reversion and the vulcanization optimum of natural rubber are determined by the decomposition of the intermolecular and intramolecular polysulfides, and not by the oxidative destruction of the macromolecules. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry AS USSR); Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1961

Card 2/2

GAVRISHEVA, I.F.; SOKRATOVA, E.G.

Behavior of different varieties of apple trees grafted on Malus Pallasiana in nurseries of the Buryat A.S.S.R. Trudy BKNII no.4:208-217 '60. (MIRA 15:3)
(Buryat-Mongolia—Apple—Varieties)

GAVRISHEVA, I.F.

Dynamics of the accumulation of starch in the shoots and roots of an apple tree as related to the winter hardiness and grafting compatibility in Transbaikalia. Agrobiologiia no. 3:432-436 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Vologoradskaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rasteniyevodstva, Krasnoslobodsk.

GAVRILOVA, I.F.

Variation of starch content in the root system and the shoots of apple trees after grafting. Fiziol. rast. 11 no.6:1027-1032 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Volgograd Experimental Station of All-Union Plant Growing Institute.

GAVRISHIN, I. I.

"Shaft Pumping and Ventiliating Installations With Hydrofrictional Couplings." Canad Tech Sci, Moscow Mining Inst imeni Stalin, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 3, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

GAVRISHIN, I.I., gornyy inzhener 1-go ranga.

Starting mine ventilators. Nauch. trudy MPI 26:64-67 '55. (MLRA 9:12)
(Mine ventilation)

GAVRISHIN, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Efficient arrangement of mine fans. Trudy NPI 49:51-63 '59.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Kafedra gornoy elektromekhaniki Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Mine ventilation)

GAVRISHIN, I.I.

Idling and operating conditions of a hydraulic friction clutch on automatically controlled mine ventilation units with synchronous electric motors. Trudy NPI 115:13-21 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Clutches (Machinery)) (Mine ventilation--Equipment and supplies) (Automatic control)

GAVRISHIN, I.I.

Principles of the design and selection of parts of a hydraulic friction clutch. Trudy NPI 115:23-33 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Clutches (Machinery))

AUTHOR: Gavrishina, V. Ye. 20-118-4-56/61

TITLE: On the Afferent Innervation of the Ileocecal Sphincter (Ob afferentnoy innervatsii ileotsekal'nogo sfinktera)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 4, pp.826-828 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are only very few morphological data on the sensory innervation of this sphincter (references 1, 2), and only few receptors were described. It is known from physiological experiments, however, that the sphincter is much more easily susceptible to stimulation than the neighboring intestinal parts. The author found a great number of sensory terminals in various layers of the sphincters of different useful animals. According to their situation they can be subdivided as follows: 1) receptors of the mucous membrane, 2) those of the muscle layer, 3) those of the ganglia. Ad 1): In the mucous membrane the receptors are almost all of the same type. According to their form they can be classified as the type of differently complicated end-branchings. Most of them origi-

Card 1/4

nate from a dichotomus branching of the axis cylinders of medullated nerve fibers. Often separate branches of the same receptor end in different layers of tissue (figure 1). The fiber looses its mallow after having left the common trunk and after having proceeded into the submucosa for a short distance. Then it is divided in several branches which themselves also ramify. The branches of the receptor show different directions. Some of them extend as far as to the crypts in order to terminate there without having directly contacted the gland cells. Others direct themselves towards the muscle layer of the mucous membrane and terminate there at the cells of the connective tissue as small strongly argyrophilic knobs. From the fact that the terminals of the ending parts of this receptor in different layers of tissue can be concluded that different excitations can be received at the same time.

Ad 2): The basic structure of the sensory terminations in the muscle layer is also that of end-branching-like receptor terminations. They are formed of medullated fibers. The branching and the loss of mallow is analogous to 1), but the branches point to opposite directions, parallel to the course of the muscular fibers. The thin termination parts are long

and end with little knobs (figure 2). Besides this form there are in the intermediate layers of connective tissue in the muscle layers sensory endings of the type of small simple incapsulated glomerules which are also formed of medullated nerve fibers. Ad 3): The receptors in the ganglia appear in the form of simple end-branchings and consist of medullated fibers. The branches of the receptor are of considerable length. Their terminal structures can not always be determined. In order to determine this great number of sensory terminations the spinal ganglia (12, 13 D, and 1, 2, as well as 3 L) in sheep were removed. As the histological investigation showed the degeneration of many sensory endings (figure 3) the author concludes that the ileocecal sphincter receives the main quantity of its afferent fibers from the spinal ganglia (last thoracic and first lumbar ganglia). Besides the degenerating sensory endings an intact terminal was found in the submucosa. It was formed by fine non-medullated nerve fibers. The author supposes that a part of the intact nerve terminations might be ecrescences of the cells of Dogel's type II.

On the Afferent Innervation of the Ileocecal Sphincter 20-118-4-56/61

The sensory nature of these was proved morphologically (references 3, 4). There are 3 figures, and 4 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: November 4, 1957, by K. M. Bykov, Member of the AS USSR

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

GAVRISHINA, V. Ye., Candidate of Biol Sci (diss) -- "The morphology of the nervous appartus of the ileocecal sphincter of agricultural animals". Saratov, 1959. 15 pp (Saratov Zootech-Vet Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 21, 1959, 113)

GAVRISHINA, V.Ye., assistent

Morphology of the nervous apparatus of ileocecal sphincter in omnivorous animals (swine). Trudy SZVI 11:249-253 '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Intestines--Innervation)
(Swine--Anatomy)

GAVRISHOV, N. N.

GAVRISHOV, N. N.: "The growth and yeild of black currants as a function of the agrotechnical conditions." Min Higher Education USSR. Fruit and Vegetable Inst imeni I. V. Michurin. Michurinsk, 1956/ (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences)

SP: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 36, 1956, Moscow.

CHERNOMORDIK, A.B.; GAVRISHOVA, N.A.

Development of resistance in Bac. pyocyaneus to some antibiotics. Antibiotiki 9 no.1:60-62 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Otdel antibiotikov Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

GA[redacted]SHOVA, N.N., studentka V.kursa; GOLOVKO, G.N., student V kursa; KOVAL'TSOVA, V.S., student V kursa; POPENKO, T.V., studentka V kursa; RUSTAMOV, T., student V kursa

Neurological disorders in some helminthiases. Sov.med. 25 no.1: 127-130 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (rukovoditel' - dotsent V.A.Likhtenshteyn) Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent M.M.Maksudov).
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)

GAVRISHUK, S. I.

Gavrishuk, S. I. -- "On the Use of the Crystallographic Orientation of Lumps of Artificial Ruby for Rationalizing the Technological Process of Producing Watchmaking Jewels" Inst of Crystallography, Acad Sci USSR. Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Geologicomineralogical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 12, 1956

Gavrishuk, S.I.

E-7

USSR / Morphology of Crystals. Crystallization.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9356

Author : Mokuyevskiy, V.A., Shafranovskiy, I.I., Gavrishuk, S.I., Gumilevskiy, A.A.

Title : Goniometric and Structural Investigation of the Crack Planes on Beams of Artificial Ruby.

Orig Pub : Kristallografiya, Vyp. 5. M., Metallurgizdat, 1956, 195-202

Abstract : Report on the results of an investigation of artificial rubies with an optical goniometer. Based on these results, the authors show that unique determination ofthe crystallographic symbols of the splitting planes is done in an elementary manner and quite accurately by means of the goniometric method, without using the X-ray analysis method. Considering the atomic structure of corundum and the planar lattices of ions of the same kind alternating in it, the authors, in opposition to widely held views, conclude that

Card : 1/2

E-7

USSR / Morphology of Crystals. Crystallization.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9356

Abstract : there exists in corundum a cleavage parallel to the faces of the hexagonal prisms $\{10\bar{1}0\}$ and $\{11\bar{2}0\}$ and of the rhombohedron $\{10\bar{1}1\}$.

Card : 2/2

GAVRITOV, A.; POPOV, G.

Plasticizers and their use. p. 34

STROITELSTVO. Vol. 1, No. 4/5, 1954

Sofiia, Bulgaria

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

Gavritov, A. N.

Plasticizer-peptizers. A. N. Gavritov. *Stroitelstvo* 2, No. 7-8, 24-33(1955)(in Bulgarian). *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1956, Abstr. No. 26451.—For decrease of the water-cement ratio, while preserving the mobility and workability of the mixt., surface-active substances (plasticizers) are added to it. The quantity added must be at its optimum since an excess is detrimental to the concrete properties and increases the water:cement ratio by forming a peptized-coagulation structure. The peptizer-plasticizers increase the active surface of the cement which increases its strength and also slows the cement hydration by forming hydrated surfaces thus lowering the diffusion. The second process predominates, i.e. the setting and hardening are delayed. The investigation shows that molasses (I) can be used as a peptizer-plasticizer, and its effect is similar to that of sulfite-ale waste. The optimum amt. of I depends on the cement compn. and is from 0.5 to 1% of the cement wt. The concrete prepd. with I has slightly lower sp. wt. All conditions being equal, the introduction of I saves 5-10% of the cement, while preserving its strength. N. Vasileff

3

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete. - Binding Materials. Concrete and Other Silicate Construction Materials. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959, 20329

Author : Gavritov, Atila Nik.
Inst : Scientific Research Architectural Institute.
Title : Plasticizers for Concrete.

Orig Pub : Tr. Nauchnoizsled. stroit. in-t, 1955 (1957), I, 67-118

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

BULGARI./Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete. H-13

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 5586.

Author : Gavritov, Atila.
Inst :
Title : Overvibration and Additional Vibration of Concrete.

Orig Pub: Stroitelstvo, 1957, 4, No 8, 20-24.

Abstract: Contrary to the existing belief that a prolonged vibration (V) of concrete for more than optimum duration has a negative effect on the quality of concrete, it was shown that a prolonged V of concrete carried out 3-5 hours after its preparation has no essential effect on the properties of the concrete. The volumetric weight remains constant on that occasion. But

Card : 1/2

GAVRITOV, A.; POPOV, M.

GAVRITOV, A.; POPOV, M. Methods for testing plasticizers for concrete mixtures and solutions. p. 40.

Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957
RATSIONALIZATSIA
TECHNOLOGY
Sofiia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

BULGARIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1959, 43228.

Author : Gavritov A., Stoyanov T.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Certain Modifications in the Bulgarian Standard BDS 172-50 Entitled "Additional Materials for Concrete".

Orig Pub: Ratsionalizatsiya (Bulg.), 1958, 8, No 11, 34-37.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

GAVRITOV, A.; POPOV, M.

"New air-drawing admixtures."

STROITELSTVO., Sofiia, Bulgaria., Vol. 6, No. 1, 1959

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclas

GAVRILUSHKIN, P.V.

Ships for channel dredging and maintenance. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.9:73-76 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Ships)
(Dredging machinery)

DOLETSKI, S.IA.; GAVRIUSHOV,V.V.

On the symptoms of asphyxia neonatorum. Akush. ginek. (Sofia) 2 no.5:13-24 '63.

1. Klinika po detska khirurgiia pri Tsentralniia institut za usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite (zav. prof. S.IA.Doletski) i Khirurgichno otdelenie pri Instituta po pediatriia na AMN SSSR (zav. kand. med. nauki A.G.Pugachov, nauchen rukovoditel prof. S.IA.Doletski).

38026. GAVRILOV, M. YA.

ZAPOVYEDNIKI SSSR I IKH GYEORGRAFICHYESKOYE ZNACHYENIYE. TRUDY SAMARKANDSK. GOS. OB" YEDIN. PYED. I UCHITYEL. IN-TA IM. GOR' KOGO, T. VI, 1948, S. 37-67. - GIDLIOGR: 12 NAZV.

L 30206-66

ACC NR: AP6020320 SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/007/0687/0689

23
B

AUTHOR: Rankov, B.; Dubov, S.; Gavriysky, V.

ORG: Clinic of Ophthalmology, Institute of Post-Graduate Specialization of Physicians; Department of Physiology, Georgi Dimitrov Higher Institute of Physical Education

TITLE: Electroretinographic studies of diabetes

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 7, 1965, 687-689

TOPIC TAGS: eye, endocrine system disease, medical equipment, diagnostic medicine, ophthalmology

ABSTRACT: Eye lesions caused by diabetes (particularly of the retina) are due to vascular lesions as explained recently from the morphological point of view. The clinical application of electroretinography (ERG) in this ailment is of great significance primarily on account of the fact that the diabetic cataract usually does not permit a precise assessment of the fundus oculi by the use of other methods. In view of the small number of ERG cases reported (only 127), the authors studied the ERG changes in diabetic patients classifying them according to Vizet's 4 stages in the development of diabetic retinopathy. Results covering 46 persons show that in cases of diabetic retinopathy ERG depends on the degree and spread of the retinal lesions. It provides objective information about the condition of the retina even when the

Card 1/2